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tion to Empires and to Kings, will no longer be looked upon with horror, but hailed^d by those ignorant of the laws which govern our system, as a beneficent planet, and diffusing over our Northern regions a tropical warmth to ripen our fruits and grain. In last year's Report, Gardeners were warned against the approaching winter, the cold and damp of the Autumn having prevented the shoots and buds from coming to that hardness and maturity which enables them to resist the cold; and seldom has the utility of recurring to natural prognostics been proved more necessary, our tender plants having suffered more than they had done for at least twenty years before. This season the cultivator has much less to fear; the warm and dry weather of the last and present month having brought the shoots and hybernacula to that state of hardness which will enable them to resist a much greater degree of cold, than destroyed them last season.

Sept. 24...Wood Lark (*Alauda Arborea*) singing.

27...Saw several Swallow's (*Hirundo Rustica*).

28...Being a fine warm day, I observed several butterflies, (*Papilio Œgeria*, *Papilio Megæra*, *Papilio Brassica*, and *Papilio Phloxæ*.)

Oct. 1...No Swallows to be seen. I have never observed the Swallows disappear so totally in a few days, as they have done this season.

2...Tradescants Aster (*Aster Tradescanti*) flowering...The Butterflies (*Papilio Œgeria* and *Papilio Megæra*) still flying about, which may be reckoned very unusual.

7...Common Larks (*Alauda Arvensis*), and Robins (*Motacilla Rubecula*) singing.

15...Found a Lizard (*Lacerta vulgaris*) creeping briskly about.

16...Great flowered Aster (*Aster grandiflorus*), and Evergreen Virgins Bower (*Clematis cirrhosa*) flowering.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From the 20th Sept. to the 20th Oct.

Sept. 21,	.....Very wet morning, dry day.
22,	.....Wet day.
23,	.....Some light showers.
24,	.....Fine day, wet night.
25,	.....Very wet.
26—29,	.....Fine days.
30,	.....Fine day, wet night.
Oct. 1,	.....Dry day, wet night.
2,	.....Dry.
3,	.....Dry, rain at night.
4,	.....Wet.
5,	.....Very wet and stormy.
6,	.....Wet morning, fine day.
7,	.....Wet.
8—9,	.....Wet mornings, fine day.
10—11,	.....Dry days.
12,	.....Very wet and stormy.
13,	.....Dry and stormy.
14,	.....Light rain in the morning.
15,	.....Wet morning, dry day.
16—20,	.....Fine dry days.

The range of the Barometer, during this period, has been very trifling, it was only once as high as $30\text{--}1^{\circ}$, and once as low as $29\text{--}1^{\circ}$. The medium of all the rest of the time was about $29\text{--}5^{\circ}$.

The range of the Thermometer has been high for the season, on the 15th of October it was as high as 62° , at 8 A.M. on the 9th it was at 60° , on the 5th and 7th, 59° , but on the 26th of Sept. it was as low as $42\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$.

The Wind has been 15 times S.W....7 S.E....6 N.E....5 Westerly, so that the prevalence has been Southerly. J.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1811.

On the 1st, the Moon is perceived at her rising not to have passed the Pleiades, but in the course of the night, to be moving under them, towards Aldebaran.

On the 4th, the Moon rises between the thirteenth and third of the Twins, Jupiter being above her: she will soon pass the line between the planet and the latter star, and her passage under Jupiter will excite attention.

On the 10th, the Moon rises in the morning under the body of the Lion, passing the ecliptic in her ascending node in the afternoon.

On the 16th is new Moon at 28 minutes past four in the morning.

On the 20th we perceive the Moon under the two first stars of the Goat, which she will evidently pass before her next appearance.

On the 26th, the moon is on the meridian at ten minutes past 9, the three first stars of the Ram being above her, at a considerable distance, to the east of the meridian.

On the 29th, the Moon is on the meridian at 52 minutes past eleven, having the third of the Bull to the west, and Aldebaran to the east of her.—The former star suffers an occultation this night, the western rim of the Moon touching it at 37 minutes past 9, the star being 10 minutes and a half south of her centre, and the star emerges at 27 minutes past 10, the star being then 12 minutes and a third south of the centre.

The Moon reaches Aldebaran on the morning of the 30th, and this star suffers an occultation: the western rim touches it at two minutes and a half past six, being 7 minutes and three quarters north of the Moon's centre; and the star emerges at 47 minutes and a half past 6. The Moon is at its full this morning at 9 minutes past 5, but without an eclipse. We may, in the evening, see her rise soon after Aldebaran, but at some distance from it, and perceive that she is bending her course, under the 6th of the Bull, towards the 3d of the Twins.

Mercury is a morning star, the former part of the month, being in his superior conjunction on the 18th, soon after midnight. He will be seen for the first week by many in the east, but, when he becomes an evening star, he will set too soon after the sun to attract notice. The Moon passes him on the 15th.

Venus is an evening star, but so near to the Sun, and in such an unfavourable situation that she will scarcely be noticed, even at the end of the month. The Moon passes her on the 16th.

Mars is on the meridian at 24 minutes past five on the evening of the first, and at 6 minutes past five of the 19th. His motion is direct through twenty-two degrees. The Moon passes him on the 21st.

Jupiter is on the meridian at five minutes past four, on the morning of the first; and 3 quarters past 2, on the morning of the 20th, and being in the first part of the fourth sign, his duration above our horizon is nearly the same as that of the Sun on the longest day. On the first, he rises at a quarter past 8 at night, and sooner every night than on the night before. The Moon passes him on the fourth.

Saturn is on the meridian at 8 minutes past 3 of the afternoon of the first, and at 4 minutes past 2 of the 19th. His duration, therefore, above the horizon, after sunset, diminishes every night. The Moon passes him on the 18th.

Herschell is in conjunction with the Sun on the 12th, being an evening star to that time, and too near the Sun to be visible, but towards the end of the month he may be seen in the morning at a considerable distance from the thirteenth of the Balance, as his motion is direct through nearly two degrees. The Moon passes him on the 15th.

THE COMET.

For some time past, the Comet has furnished matter for conversation to the learned and the unlearned. The former have been instructed, by beholding another of the great works of creation. Although unable, from the present finite bounds of human knowledge, to ascertain the exact laws by which its course is regulated, they are thoroughly convinced by analogy, that its laws of motion are as accurately prescribed, as those of other bodies, with which we are better acquainted. The unlearned have also been amused, and although the age of credulity is in a great degree gone by, when men vainly prognosticated moral evils from celestial phenomena, and people are now ashamed to expose themselves to just ridicule by such crude conjectures, yet still we hear some gravely talk of the Comet affecting our weather. The Comet is too remote from us to be likely to have any influence on our atmosphere. It however furnishes conversation to the unthinking. Man placed on his little ant hill, is too apt to exclaim—"See all things for my use."!

It partakes of a grovelling superstition to suppose that the stupendous works of creation, and the various appearances of nature are referrible to us, and our concerns. To the enlightened contemplator, the Comet affords a profitable subject for meditation. He beholds a new body belonging, most probably, to a distant system, which his limited powers forbid him to appreciate, he sees his own insignificance, and the immensurable works of creation—

"He looks through Nature, up to Nature's God."

It has been observed that the remarks made on the Comet afford a good criterion to measure the understanding of the observer. Jeune observations betray a vacant mind, while a just comprehension of the works of Nature indicate vigour of intellect.

ERRATA.—Page 244, line 14, for 5 read 15.—Page 199, 10th line from bottom, 2d col. for *thus* read *thee*.—Page 241, 2d col. 19th line, for 1811 read 1700.—Page 214, 1st col. 7th line from the bottom, for *pointed* read *painted*.